BY RAIL TO SOUTH AMERICA

Result of the Great Surveying Tour About Ready for Publication.

Reports of the Field Engineers Will Demonstrate the Fessibility of the Plan-Pension Bureau Announcement.

GREAT WORK COMPLETED.

Surveyors Almost Ready to Report on the

Intercontinental Railway. WASHINGTON, July 16 .- The international railway commission, which was one of the outgrowths of the late Panamerican congress, is now engaged in winding up the work it has been pursuing for the past two years, and the engineers and surveyors who have been in the field are now preparing their reports and reducing their field notes to the shape of map and charts. The commission was appointed for the purpose of securing surveys of suitable lines for a railway system which should connect the Northern and Southern hemispheres with each other and form a continuous line of railroad from the United States through the American republics of the south. As in the case of the Bureau of American Republics, each country interested pays its share of the expense in proportion to population. Congress last year failed to make any appropriation for the continuance of the work on the part of the United States, and it will require the greatest economy for the commission, with the funds on hand, to be able to close up its work and print its reports, which will then be open for the use of capitalists who may seek to profit by these government surveys and build the railroads that are contempiated.

The field work was pursued by three parties, one in Central America and two in South America. That in Central America was under the direction of Lient. M. M. Macomb, U. S. A., and surveyed a line from the southern boundary of Mexico through Gustemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nica razus and Costa Rics to the Savagre river. This party has just returned to the United States, arriving July 8, and is now at work upon the reduction of its field notes and the preparation of maps and charts. Corps No. 2. under the command of William F. Shank, started in at Quito, Ecuador, and surveyed a line through the difficult Andean region as far as Cartagena, on the Caribbean sea; also a line from the Savagre river in Costa Rica, through Panama and the 1stbmus to the neighborhood of Antioquia in Colombia, where it connects with the other line from the isthmus to Cartagena. Mr. Shunk's party returned to the United States in June and are also engaged in writing up their final report and preparing their maps. The remaining corps was under the direction of William D. Kelly, and surveyed a line from Quito, Ecuador, to Cuzco, Peru. The maps of this lust party are nearly completed, and their reports covering their operations are now

Concerning the whole work, it may be said that the reports of the field engineers demonstrate the feasibility of building the e railroads to connect the systems of North America with those of South America, and that there are no insurmountable engineering difficulties in the way of successful prosecution of such work. The whole number of miles surveyed aggregated 4,500. It is said that all the reports will be made to Congress some time this

PENSION INVESTIGATIONS.

What the Bureau Claims to Have Saved During May and June.

WASHINGTON, July 1d .- The special examination division of the Bureau of Pensions, which is charged with the investigation of oriminal matters in pension claims, as well as the investigation of merit claims, in which a prima facie case has been established before reference to that division, has kept a record since May 1 of the amount involved in first payment of every case rejected, after special investigation. This record shows that for the months of May and June last on these prima facie cases, which would have been allowed had they not been specially investigated. first payment would have amounted to \$150,279. A great many cases investigated were found to possess merit and were allowed, but, of the number investigated and rejected, a saving to the government of the above amount has resulted. The expenses of the special-examination division for the months of May and June last in the investigation of prima facie merit claims and all other matters pertaining to the work of the division amounted to \$36,555, leaving a net saving to the government of \$113,384. To this amount may be added \$3,504, which was recovered in each by special examiners. and covered into the treasury, making a total saving to the government of \$116,858.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES. Plan of Henry Clews for Largely Increaing

the Circulating Medium WASHINGTON, July 16.—Controller Eckles has received the following letter from Henry Clews, the well-known banker:

The national bank act certainly should be amended to provide for notes being issued up to the par value of United States bonds, and another amendment would also be wise, to provide for an issue of notes against the surplus capital of the national banks to the extent of 75 per cent. thereof. These two changes in the law would make an increase in national currener amounting to about \$150,000,000 and would provide the Nation with enough new money for its needs, and it would be the best and most legitmate kind besides. The new York banks now have a surplus over capital of \$70,000,000. The national banks of other cities and elsewhere have probably \$100,000,000 in addition. This backing in cash, or its equivalent, to the notes issued against the same would make them the strongest and most legitimate character of money in circulation. No stronger kind of money could be devised. The surplus against which the issue of these notes would be made would be under the supervision of the national bank examiners. The constant increase of the surplus of the banks would also give an elastic character to such money, which is a very desirable

Frisco's Gilt-Edged Savings Banks.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16 .- The semiannual report of the San Francisco savings banks shows that twelve savings banks have resources aggregating \$120,000,000. "The financial situation in this city and State is improving," said Thomas Brown, eashier of the Bank of California, in an interview. "Money is easier and business slowly getting back to its normal condition. Not a clearing-house certificate has been issued. There has been no necessity for issuing any, and, in my opinion, there will be no occasion for them."

AN IMPORTANT ITEM.

Letters from England That Show Why India Suspended Free Coinnge.

DENVER, Col., July 16 .- The Rocky Mountain News will publish to-morrow letters from Sir Moreton Frewen, of London, to one of the editors of the News and the other to Lord Lansdowne, Vicercy of India, in which it appears, according to statements of Lord Lansdowne, that India suspended free coinage of silver at the time it did because the tone of the American Eastern press left no doubt apon his mind that the United States Congress would, as soon as it assembled, repeal the Sharman purchasing act, and India found It necessary to be beforehand with the Lines.

closing of its mints. This is an important addition to the history of the great finan-

International Engineering Congress, WASHINGTON, July 16.-The international engineering congress, which is to be held in connection with the world's fair, at Chicago, will open on the 31st inst. It will cover all the fields of engineering, exorpt electrical, which is to have a special congress. The division of marine and naval engineering will be managed by Chief Engineer George W. Melville, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department. The advisory council is composed of eminent architects and marine engineers at home and abroad, and includes nearly all the prominent men in the profession. The congress will terminate with a general session on Aug. 5.

Gil Shanklin to Go to Berlin,

Washington Special to St. Louis Republic. The latest report here is that the Consu Generalship to Berlin is to be tendered to John G. Shanklin, of Indiana, editor of the Evansville Courier and the leader of the Cleveland forces in that State last year the contest for delegates to Chicago. The President, it is understood, would be glad to recognize Mr. Shanklin's claim. Mr. Shanklin speaks German fluently and is a man of fine address and accomplishments. He is about fifty years of age and is a brother-in-law of Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court.

GRAND STAND COLLAPSED.

Letting 1,000 Men, Women and Children Fall in a Heap at Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 16 .- A grand stand containing one thousand men, women and children collapsed at the Park Royal this afternoon. It was the third day's celebration of the Fail of the Bastile, under the auspices of L'Union Nationale Francaise. The stand with its human load crashed to the ground without a crack, or the slightest sound of warning. A terrible panic ensued among the 10,000 people who thronged the park. The unfortunates who down with the stand lay piled in inextricable confusion amid the wreck of beams and planking, while over them rushed and trampled the fear-maddened crowd that filled the reserve-seat inclosure. Cries of pain, and terror tilled the Sunday air, and for several moments men seemed to have lost all presence of mind. When the managers and crowd finally regained their senses, and the work of extricating the people from the wreck of the stand was begun, it was ascertained that no one had been killed, either in the collapse or subsequent stampede, although many were injured and some seriously so. The following list of those most seriously hurt, how-ever, was obtained: Mme. Boyer, Ellen and Mary Purton, Charles Baudet, Mrs. D. Umochai, Arthur Payette and Percy Liver-

An hour later, while a net was being spread for a trapeze performance, a support broke, and another panic and stampede ensued. Fortunately, this time, however, no one was hurt.

CROOKED BANK STATEMENT.

Cashier Bash, of the Elmira National, At rested on a Serious Charge.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 16.-Cashier J. J. Bush, of the defunct Elmira National Bank, was arrested at his home here early this morning upon a warrant issued by United States Commissioner John L. Davidson, upon complaint of ex-Congressman H. H. Rockwell, representing Jackson Richardson, president of the bank, and a number of depositors. In his affidavit, upon which the warrant was issued, Mr. Rockwell alleges that when the last quarterly report of the bank was made, on May 4, the bank's overdraft was named as \$18,612.53, when in fact Col. Robinson's overdraft amounted to \$48,000; that on May 6 Mr. Bush gave to the head bookkeeper three notes amounting to \$54,000 which Bush directed him to credit Col. Robinson's account. It charged that these notes made in New York on 6 and were signed by unknown parties, whose identity has never yet been established; that these notes are worthless, and were thus credited to Colonel Robinson's account for the purpose of deceiving and defrauding the stockholders and deposstors. Mr. Bush was arraigned before United States Commissioner Davidson. pleaded not gnilty to the charge, and bail in the sum of \$10,000 was given. The arrest was unexpected, and has created the greatest sensation since the closing of the bank.

Bank Cashier Arrested for Embezziement. TACOMA, Wash., July 16 .- S. N. Duzenberre, cashier of the suspended Bank of Puyallup, was arrested, charged with embezzlement of \$11,000 of the bank's funds. The charge and arrest caused a sensation. as Duzenberre was a prominent man in business and society circles of Tacoma.

CHAMBERMAID IN LUCK.

A Humble Palmer House Servant Makes Catch of an Austrian Baron.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, July 16.-Pretty Anna Wilkoner was until last Saturday a chambermaid at the Palmer House. Now she is Baroness Schiberg, wife of a millionaire Austrian nobleman. The courtship began about a year ago, while the baron was a guest at the Palmer House. . It was renewed last spring, and yesterday when the baron made his third visit to Chicago they were married. The couple left this afternoon for the East, and after a tour of the watering places will return to Chicago to visit the exposition.

Want to See Mitchell Get Whipped. NEW YORK, July 16 .- Lackie Thompson, the one-hundred-and-forty-pound champion of Scotland, Jack Slavin, Paddy Slavin's brother, Al O'Dea, amateur of Australia, and Billy Daglish, Thompson's backer, arrived in this city on the Servis to-night. Slavin, who acted as spokesman for the party, said the English people "would like to see Mitchell get the bleedin' 'ead knocked off him." Thompson looks every inch a

Bogard Was an Ex-Convict. Sr. Louis, July 16.—There are practically no new developments in the Bogard case to-day. The Western Union people now assert that they will lose but little, if anything, through Bogard's peculiar methods of doing basiness. Bogard himself has not returned to the city, nor has any clew to his whereabouts been confirmed. A Chester, Ill., dispatch confirms the story that Bogard is an ex-inmate of the penitentiary

Burned the President to Effigy. KINGMAN, Ariz., July 16 .- Last night several rowdies prepared an image of President Cleveland and burned it in tront of a saloon, despite the protests of many business men and citizens. Cleveland's attitude on the silver question was the cause.

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W. F. BRUNNER, D. P A

cial controversy now convulsing the world.

A Strong Plea for a Currency System Based on a Bimetallic Standard.

THE QUESTION OF THE TIME

The Writer, However, Fails to Offer a Plan by Which This can Be Effected-Chapter of Ax-

ioms-Fears a New Crop of Wildcat Banks. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The questions of money and finance are properly reckoned to be complex in many of their phases, and whoever rushes into

their discussion without thought, reading and research proceeds in the dark. But there are some things that are known respecting this subject, and familiar to most people. One of these is that specie has in all the centuries been the only safe basis of currency, or paper money. This country is now confronted, for the first time in its history, with the question whether or not to make gold the single standard or basis of all our currency. This has been discussed before, of course, and for a little while after 1873, without knowing it, the country was on a gold basis alone, but when it waked up to that situation it quickly emerged from it through very bitter agitation, never to return to it again. Whoever hastily accepts the single standard in this country will not have to live long to see his mistake. Previous to specie resumption, in 1879, it was deemed necessary to accumulate \$100,000,000 of gold in the treasury as a reserve to pay on demand the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks outstanding. That was done. The country now has, incinding the treasury gold and that in the national banks, about \$268,000,000 of gold, to float nearly \$800,000,000 of currency. So far so good, for this volume has been maintained at par. But Great Britain floats \$135,000,-000 worth of paper on a gold reserve of \$135,000,000. Our paper ourrency circulates in this country, and not abroad. It has been and is distinctly in the public mind that the \$200,000,000 and more of coined silver, and the additional millions of silver bullion, is also so much specie forming the basis of our \$800,000,000 of paper. Now, the question is, what will be the condition of the public mind in this country, as well as abroad, when it shall come to pass, if ever, that silver has ceased to be any part of the basis, and that we are floating \$500,000,000 of paper on a basis of \$268,000,000 of gold only? That would be the condition, and not a theory. Not only so, but if silver is to be put away and made no part of our specie basis, how will the future look? There is a constantly angmenting volume of commercial transactions with our rapidly increasing population and material development, which, according to all experience, has required an increasing volume of currency, to which the Nation has responded. But the production of gold is diminishing rather than increasing. If business and public confidence shall continue to float at par the \$800,000,000 of paper outstanding with the \$268,000,000 of gold, how much more, in the coming years of in-oreasing demand, can the diminishing supply of gold float? It must be confessed that it now looks like the Sherman silverpurchase teature of the law should be repealed. But the larger question is, what shall, in lieu of that, be done with silver? In view of the facts stated, it is the belief of very many that, in some way, silver

must continue to be a part of our specie Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, the Secretary of the Treasury gave out that under certain contingencies, the treasury notes presented for redemption would be paid in silver instead of gold. It will be remembered that it caused consternation among certain classes in New York city, so much so that two days after President Cleveland had to state that such a thing would not be done, but that only gold would be paid in their redemption. This incident illustrated the fact that, so far as that certain class is concerned, silver does not enter into the basis for our currency. It shows a thorough segregation of our business interests, and that the European section in New York city, while recogniz-ing the satisfaction of all other business classes in this country with silver as part of our specie basis, felt themselves there-fore secure with this condition in theory only as respects themselves, but would have none of it practically when proposed

by the Secretary. In this connection one more thing may be noted. The limited specie basis, with the gold standard alone, is in perfect line and harmony with the limitations on trade, contraction of production, low prices, low wages and consumption which free trade everywhere begets. We can tolerate the existence of the European class in New York city, whose trade and business relations are almost wholly with Europe, and who co-operate with European men and methods, and only desire to operate with the business interests of America, but it will hardly be wise to turn our mon-

In view of the facts stated, and especially in view of our tremendous energy at material development, our social institutions and higher plane of living, and the necessity, therefore, for better wages than prevail in Europe, it is plain that in some way silver, along with gold, must continue to be the basis of our currency. The method to be devised will require the best services of the best equipped men in this country. It must be kept constantly in mind that we have a tremendous domestic commerce,

and that less than 10 per cent. of our surplus finds a market abroad. In a very large view we stand a self-existing entity as a nation. Our social systems are different, our plane of living is far higher. As a matter of fact, a silver dollar to-day buys as much as a gold dollar here. In Europe our silver is not current, it is true. We have and may continue to have our share of the world's gold upon which to conduct our foreign trade and pay the balances and interest abroad. But because these are demanded in gold, do we need to put our home trade and commerce also upon a gold basis alone. which, it is conceded, means narrower limitations for the volume of currency necessary to the conduct of domestic commerce! If the skilled artisan is to continue to receive \$3 to \$5 per day, and the existing scale of wages is to stand for all kinds of labor, which seems necessary under our higher forms of social life, civilization and | banks educational methods and necessities for self-governing citizenship, then the domestic prices on home production must also be maintained in all lines. This cannot all be done on a gold basis of \$268,000,000, floating \$268,-000,000 of paper currency, the ratio of paper to gold in England and Wales. They may and do maintain their forms of educational and social life, and kind of citizenship, and their low scale of wages for skilled and other labor, with such a monetary system. But do we want to transfer all these, or their like, here? Furthermore, this conntry is yet in the stage of tremendous material development, which has no parallel abroad. We are neither in condition nor under the necessity of shrinking into the finished condition of an ancient monarchy, and the time has come to understand our unique organism, construct on like original line sa monetary system, as we already have our industrial system, that shall be adapted to rial development. We have the resources | tions, within our own borders to do this, and yet adjust it to meet the conditions of our minor commerce with other nations. This accomplished within, the Nation can proosed on its rapid strides, absorbing by natural affinity the remaining territory of the continent and contiguous islands of the sea, conquer the nations with which it comes in contact by its moral forces, mak-

higher level of civilization, educated and mending bimetallism. Whether it shall become permanent and fixed by limitations, or by an increased ratio, both of which he hints at, let it be hoped that the coming Congress may have wisdom to begin to build in the right direction. It will not be done in a day nor in a session. The fear is that it will not be started now at all, for, if President Cleveland is understood, he believes in a single gold standard. The danger is that the attempt to do anything favorable will fait between the executive struggle for a gold standard and the usual the object of which is mutual protection incapability of the dominant party, feeling and aid. The Order of Railway Telegra-

ing them all republican in form, and

lifting up the masses of the world to the

its way in the dark to mere party advan-JOHN B. CONNER. INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.

Anxious About Silver. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I have been very much interested in the discussion of the silver question which has been for some days going on through your columns, opened by Mr. Kennedy. My purpose is not to argue the question, but to state a few axioms upon a subject that everybody seems to understand perfectly. If any of my statements, in the estimation of the reader, is not axiomatic it will not

First-It is evident that Mr. Kennedy's statement is true, that "the dollar of 41212 grains of standard silver has always been our unit and standard of value." I go further and say that silver has been the standard, not exclusively, in all nations ever since the days of Abraham, when that patriarch weighed out to the sons of Heth the purchase money for the field of Ephron. We do not know definitely, perhaps, the denominations of his money. but he weighed the silver, just as gold is weighed now in the Treasury of the United States. If a particular coin is not of the proper weight and fineness, there is a process by which it is dropped

Second-The dollar of the daddies was ordained by men who knew a thing or two. They hit upon a coin of the proper weight and lineness, and the proper alloy of copper to prevent undue abrasion. It is substantially of the same weight and size as the Spanish milled dollar (containing more alloy, I believe), the German thaler, a little heavier than the five-franc piece, showing a consensus among silver-rising nations as to the most convenient size of the dollar. (a) This is a very important sociological fact. The silver dollar will persist. The Congress of the ides of August will not change it; nor will any other Congress representing the people of the United States ever hereafter demonetize the silver dollar. Stick a pin there, (b) Considering the tightness of the money market, I have an offer out to receive all sums due me in silver dollars of the above description, or fractions thereof. My neighbors all talk

the same way. Third-I regret to have to part company with Mr. Kennedy as to the advisability of following the example of the fathers of the Jacksonian era in feducing the amount of form to the value of the silver dollar. The gold dollar is the world's unit of value and must remain universally so, except in the unsupposable case of its becoming too plentiful to perform the function of money. (a) Our government, by keeping the supply of silver (se suggested by Mr. Sherman in his recent letter) upon a just parity with gold, will solve the silver problem without forcing our silver mines to close down, thus ruining a princely industry, and a crowning glory of our happy land. (b) Our silver mines have a vested right to mine all of that precious metal required for our currency, in accordance with the foregoing view; the same as I think our manfacturers have a natural right and franchise which should be protected by the government. But the wisdom of the government will be in restraining silver within proper limits. It will still remain the exclusive prerogative of the government to "coin money and to emit bills of credit." It does not even pertain to a State, much less to a corporation or an individual, to exercise such an act sovereignty. (c.) Undoubtedly Mr. Cheadle is right in his general view of the subject. Silver must not be demonetized. It is intimated by one of your correspondents that he is tinctured with the fiat heresy. As to that, there is fiat in both the gold and silver dollar. If the gold dollar, at a given time, as it has often done, falls below its face value, the government stamp upon it gives it currenoy at that value. If it rises above its face value, the government stamp upon the coin prevents the holder from extorting a premium in its exchange. It is a fiat dollar to this extent. President Harrison's fine saying comes to mind in this connection-it is not the place for the use of the apothecary's scales. The coin is not only a token but is a sacred unit of value, upon which the hon-

esty and stability of the world's commercial transactions depend. Fourth-The French method for the use of silver, as I have seen it stated, is good; a part of every payment, otherwise requiring gold, may be made in silver, at the option of the government, or of the individ-ual payer. This may be one-third. If Sec-retary Carlisle had observed this principle in a case where he had express authority of law, much of the present trouble would have been avoided, so far as it depended upon the relations of gold and silver. (a) Here may very appropriately come in an extract from the Philadelphia Record, as

copied in the Journal of the 12th inst.: Not one person in a hundred of those who object to the coining of short-weight silver dollars (1) would offer any serious opposition to silver dollars of equal intrinsic value with gold dollars. The popular objection (1) does not lie against the use of silver as money, but against the fraud involved in its overvaluation. It is true that a coin of nearly double the weight of the present silver dollar could not be forced into general circulation; but no argument would be quite so convincing in establishing the unfitness (f) of silver for a money metal, except for subsiduary coin of limited legal-tender quality, as a determined effort to force upon the people un honest, full-weight silver dollar.

As I started out, not to make an argument about what everybody thoroughly understands, but to write down a few axioms and corollaries therefrom. I have italicized the apparent untruths and the unwarranted assumptions in the foregoing. Everybody knows that we tried the trade dollar at the suggestion of the purists, and where is the trade dollar to-day?

Fifth-Silver, therefore, being one of three money metals, as old as time, (for copper, variously alloyed, is also a money metal) the astute politician would better not place himself where it will fall upon him lest it should "grind him to powder." INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.

Fears a Return of Wildeat Banks. To the Editor of the Indianapous Journal: I have been reading with great interest the articles published lately in the Journal on the financial situation and the methods proposed for relief, and they each make some good points. It seems to me, however, that the principal cause of the present stringency lies mainly in the threat hanging over this country, with deadly effect on the commercial and financial interests, that is the threat of the Democratic party to destroy the present national banking system and reinstate the wildcat banks. which means that every bill pre-sented for redemption to those banks will be redeemed with a silver dollar worth fifty-six cents. The effect would be that gold would be hoarded or driven out of the country, the value of property would depreciate to just the extent that debased currency would bear to a gold value, and then we would have a pure and simple return of the good old days of our daddies which the Democratic stamp orator so delights to talk about. If the coming Congress will meet and repeal the Sherman law, pass a resolution that they will in no wise tinker with the present tariff or banking laws and then adjourn, by the time they meet in regular session in December they will restore public confidence and the present stringency will have passed away. It is doubtful whether Mr. Cleveland has, with all the power of his patronage, been able to secure enough votes to repeal the Sherman law. Democratic administrations have always been good at creating stringencies, but not one of them has ever risen to the height of beand compatible with our continued mate- ing equal to dealing with their own crea-OVER THE RIVER.

WEST INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, July 16 .- Arrived: Servia, from Liverpool; Burgundia, from Marseilles. The Hamburg-American line has determined to establish its Mediterranean and Oriental service as a permanent fea-

nean by the company's steamers will begin Boston, July 16 .- Arrived: Polynosia, Senator Sherman speaks wisely in com- from Hamburg; Pavonia, from Liverpool. HAVRE, July 16 .- Arrived: La Bour-

ture. The regular trips to the Mediterra-

gogne, from New York. NEW YORK, July 16,-Arrived: Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

Federation of Railway Employes, PITTSBURG, July 16.—The delegates representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association and Order of Railway Conductors met in this city to-day and formed a federation,

phers was not represented to-day, but they are to be included in the federation at the next meeting, to be held in Pittsburg on Sunday, Aug. 27. It was determined that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will not be included in the federation. The report already published, that the readjustment of wages was to be considered at today's meeting, is a mistake. It is reliably stated that the question of wages will not be considered for several months, probably not for a year.

Vengeance on a Wife Murderer. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16 .- Meredith Lewis was lynched by unknown persons near Roseland, in Tangipahoa parish, yesterday morning. Lewis was tried six months ago for the murder of his wife acquitted, although the evidence was against him. His acquittal caused intense indignation among his negro neighbors, and he was frequently warned to leave the parish. Saturday morning, before sunrise, a party of masked men broke into the house where Lewis was living with his second wife, carried him to a tree a short distance away, and lynched

Father and Son Drowned. DETROIT, Mich., July 16 .- A drowning accident occurred to-day at the north end of Belle isle, which resulted in the death of John Vick, aged forty, and his Walter, aged twenty. Young Vick got beyond his depth, and, being unable to swim, had gone down twice, when his father plunged in to rescue him. The latter reached him just as he was going down again, but the boy clasped his father around the arms, rendering him helpless, and both were drowned.

Sunday Ball Games. At Cincinnali-(Attendance, 5,758.) Cincinnati 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 0 *-5 8 Louisville....0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0-3 10 2 Batteries-Parrott and Vaughn; Rhodes and

At Chicago-(Attendance, 10,232.) H. E. Chicago.......1 1 3 2 1 1 0 0 0-911 1 St. Louis......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4-4 6 3 Batteries - McGill, Johnson and Kittredge; Gleason and Gunson.

The Poisoner on His Way to New York. DETROIT, Mich., July 16.-Dr. Henry C. W. Meyer, the poisoner, who is wanted in w York for the murder of Ludwig Brandt, left here in charge of two detectives, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, for the East. His wife will be kept at the hospital under the surveillance of two Pinkerton detectives until she is able to be moved, when she will also be taken to New York.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colle, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25e a bottle. "ADMIRAL."

The only strictly high-class cigarettes on the market and the only cigarette ever before in successful competition with cigarettes selling for double their price. So much for anti-trust

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BEAUTIFUL Helen no doubt had a fine com-plexion, but it is more than doubtful whether it exceeded in purity the complexions of the ladies who use that inimitable auxiliary of female love-liness Glenn's Suiphur Soap. Sold by all drug-Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown,

A Woman's Back.

The mainspring of her life. What can she do, where can she go, so long as that deadly backache saps both strength and ambition?

She cannot walk, she cannot stand; her duties are burdensome; she is miserable.

The cause is some derangement of the uterus or womb. Backache is the sure symptom.

The one unfailing remedy is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. A woman discovered it and gave it to woman. Mrs. T. W. Lane, of Holyoke, Mass., tells what a comfort it is to write to a woman about her peculiar troubles, and have a woman read her letters and give

a woman's sympathy and help. Thousands send Mrs. Pinkham letters, grateful for renewed life. All druggists sell it. Address in confidence. Your for Health.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. Co., LYNN, MASS. Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Puls, 25 cents. Low & Rillow

MONTEZUMA, IND.

Remember while you are suffering the heat that the RIVERSIDE HOTEL is the coolest and best ventilated hotel in Indiana. A dive in the great pool cools down the blood and makes you comfortable.

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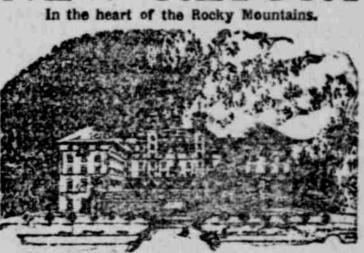
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